The Caledonian Mercury. № 10,330.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24. 1787.

Theatre-Royal.

THE PUBLIC are most respectfully informed, That the THEATRE will be *opened* on TUESDAY se'nnight the 4th December next, with a *Play and Farce*, of which timely notice will be given.

JOHN CLARK,

AUCTIONEER AND SALESMAN,

For Paintings, Drawings, and Prints,

OFFERS his services to his Friends and the Public, in the *Valuation* and *Sale* of Collections of PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, and PRINTS, in the performance of which every circumstance advantageous to his employers will be attended to.

Pictures and Prints Framed and Glazed.

House and Garden Glazier-work performed at the shop of Clark and Son, glaziers, High Street, Ediburgh, where orders addressed to J. Clark will be received.

N. B. Glass cut and fold—Country commissions executed with care.

Most Striking Likenesses,

In Miniature Profile.

PAINTED on a peculiar plan by J. MIERS, at No. 3. Shakespeare's Square; whose performances are allowed by every observer to be infinitely superior to any other in the kingdom.

Complete in elegant Gilt Frames, or reduced upon Ivory, to set in Rings, Pins, Lockets, Bracelets, &c. at the trifling expence of 6 s. to 10 s. 6 d. each.

Time of Sitting, *Two Minutes.*

He has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, in remedying the defects with which the uncertain methods of taking and reducing shades have heretofore been practised; and since his late improvements, (resulting from a most indefatigable study and application,) flatters himself he has raised his art to its most permanent degree of perfection, not only in perfect symmetry and animated expression, but also the truly elegant and pleasing style of finishing.

Mr Miers most pointedly impressed with the spirited favours with which he has been honoured by the Nobility and Gentry of Edinburgh and its vicinity, in their very liberal demands, the entire satisfaction and flattering encomiums with which his performances have been received,—most respectfully requests, that those who wish to preserve animated resemblances of their friends or family, will embrace the earliest opportunity, *his stay in Town now being very uncertain*, and after his departure, they may not have it in their power to procure similar likenesses at so easy expence.

☞ Attendance from twelve to three o'clock, and from four to six.

N. B. Those who have shades by them may have them reduced to any size, the likeness preserved, and dressed in the present taste

TO BE SOLD,

At Dumbreck's Stables, head of Canongate, Edinburgh,

TWO HUNTERS, and two clever LADIES PADS

A Genteel Furnished Lodging to Let,

North St David's Street, No. 8. New Town,

CONSISTING of an elegant Dining-room, Drawing-room, four Bed-rooms, three Bed Closets, Kitchen, Cellars, and other conveniencies, fit to accommodate a genteel family.—Water Pipe in the sunk area.

Enquire at the Lodging.

House in George Street.

TO LET unfurnished, till Whitsunday next, and entered to immediately,

The HOUSE in George Street, a few doors east from the Assembly Rooms, lately possessed by Sir William Forbes.

Enquire at Messr. Young and Trotter, upholsterers.

N. B. If a family from the country should wish to have it furnished, there are people in town who make a business of hiring out furniture by the month.

Russia Slippers, Soap, Linens, &c.

FORRESTERS and COMPANY, at their Russia Warehouse, within the Exchange, Edinburgh, have just got to hand some Russia Slippers, Soap, Rein Deer Tongues, &c &c.

They have as usual, a large Assortment of

Russia Sheetings,	Table Napery,
Scots and Irish ditto,	Russia and Scots Diapers,
Russia Tweels,	Towellings of different kinds,
Ravenducks,	Wine Rubbers,
Printed Bed Covers,	Gray and Spotted Furrs,
Manchesters, Counterpanes,	Tykings for Beds,
Scots Hollands,	Printed Linens, from 14 d.
Irish Linens,	to 20 d per yard.

All which they sell on the lowest terms Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. They have also received a few Casks of excellent Dantzick Honey.

ROBERT GOURLAY,

HABERDASHER AND LINEN-DRAPER,

Head of Old Fish-market Close, Edinburgh,

TAKES the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, That he is just returned from London, where he purchased a large and elegant assortment of GOODS,

Particularly of

Modes,	Persians,	Ribbons,
Lutstrings,	Muslins,	Muslin-nets,
Demittics,	Laces,	Painted Cottons,
Muffs,	Durants,	Calimancoes,
Cambric,	Linen,	Sheeting, &c.

AND,

Being fortunately possessed of a Choice Stock of SILK GOODS before the late great advance, it enables him to supply his Customers, not only with the best articles, but on such reasonable terms as can hardly fail to merit the approbation of his employers.

☞ Millinery Work on the shortest notice.

Dr Smith's Restorative Medicine,

At 11 s. 6 d. the Bottle, Duty included.

Sold by J. CAW, head of Lady Stair's Close, Lawnmarket, and nowhere else in Scotland.

ALL persons labouring under any of the various deplorable concomitants of a broken and decayed constitution, whether derived from sources personal or hereditary; whether owing to excess in wine or women, before they try THIS or ANY OTHER remedy, ought to peruse the 22d edition, just published, with large additions and improvements, of the Doctor's Observations on Tabes Dorsalis, impotence, barrenness, gleets, seminal weaknesses, &c. a slight inspection of which will enable them to judge as well of the nature, appearances, causes and effects of these complaints, as of the properties of the medicine that can effectually remove them.——Likewise, Dr SMITH's SPECIFIC, for the Venereal Disease, at 6 s. and 2 s. 9 d. duty included.

MIDWIFERY AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c.

This Day is published,

A New Edition, in One Volume Octavo,

Price 5 s. in boards,

The Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

BY ALEX. HAMILTON, M. D.

Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh.

Printed for C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh, and for C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. at Dr Cullen's Head, No. 332, Strand, London.

Of whom may be had, just published,

1. Dr Hamilton's Treatise of Midwifery, the Management of Female Complaints, and of Infant Children, 8vo, price 4 s. in boards.

☞ Either of the above works may be had, with Dr Smellie's 40 Tables and Explanations, and Dr Hamilton's Improvements, bound in at 6 s. additional.

2. Dr Smellie's Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, with his Set of Anatomical Tables, accurately engraven on 40 Copperplates, with Explanations, in 3 large volumes, 12mo, price 12 s. bound.

4. Dr Smellie's 40 Plates and Explanations, with Dr Hamilton's Additions, adapting them to the present improved practice, in one volume 8vo, price 6 s. in boards.

This day was published,

THE SECOND PART OF

W. LAING's SALE CATALOGUE,

FOR 1787,

Containing the Library of a Clergyman lately deceased, and several other valuable Books, purchased since June last. Catalogues to be had at place of Sale, head of Canongate.

The PENNSYLVANIA HERALD EXTRAORDINARY,

Oct. 9. 1787.

The proceedings of the meeting at the State House, on Saturday evening last, are printed, chiefly with a design to present to our subscribers, a sketch of the excellent speech, delivered by Mr Wilson on that occasion. It is the first authoritative explanation of the principles of the NEW FŒDERAL CONSTITUTION; and as it may serve to obviate some objections which have been raised against that system, we consider it sufficiently interesting for publication in the present form.

MR WILSON then rose, and delivered a long and eloquent speech upon the principles of the Fœderal Constitution proposed by the late Convention. The outlines of this speech we shall endeavour to lay before the public, as tending to reflect great light upon the interesting subject now in general discussion.

Mr Chairman and Fellow Citizens,

Having received the honour of an appointment to represent you in the late Convention, it is perhaps my duty to comply with the request of many gentlemen, whose characters and judgments I sincerely respect, and who have urged, that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information which will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the Constitution, that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition; but the insidious attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to pervert and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence; and the impressions of four months constant attention to the subject have not been so easily effaced, as to leave me without an answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper, however, before I enter into the refutaiton of the charges that are alledged, to mark the leading discrimination between the State Constitutions, and the Constitution of the United States. When the people established the powers of legislation under their separate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve; and therefore upon every question respecting the jurisdiction of the House of Assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete. But in delegating fœderal powers, another criterion was necessarily introduced, and the congressional authority is to be collected, not from tacit implication, but from the positive grant expressed in the instrument of union. Hence it is evident, that in the former case, every thing which is not reserved is given; but in the latter, the reverse of the proposition prevails, and every thing which is not given, is reserved. This distinction being recognized, will furnish an answer to those who think the omission of a bill of rights a defect in the proposed Constitution: for it would have been superfluous and absurd to have stipulated with a fœderal body of our own creation, that we should enjoy those privileges, of which we are not divested either by the intention or the act, that has brought that body into existence. For instance, the liberty of the press, which has been a copious source of declamation and opposition, what controul can proceed from the fœderal government to shackle or destroy that sacred palladium of national freedom? If, indeed, a power similar to that which has been grauted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary publications, it would have been as necessary to stipulate that the liberty of the press should be preserved inviolate, as that the impost should be general in its operation. With respect likewise to the particular district of ten miles, which is to be made the seat of fœderal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to observe this salutary precaution, as there the legislative power will be exclusively lodged in the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the Convention, for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested will, and ought to be parties: and there is no reason to suspect, that so popular a privilege will in that be neglected. In truth, then, the proposed system possesses no influence whatever upon the press, and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the subject. Nay, that very declaration might have been construed to imply that some degree of power was given, since we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection that has been fabricated against the new Constitution is expressed in this disingenious form—"the trial by jury is abolished in civil cases." I must be excused, my fellow-citizens, if upon this point I take advantage of my professional experience to detect the futility of the assertion. Let it be remembered then, that the business of the Fœderal Convention was not local, but general: not limited to the views and establishments of a single State, but coextensive with the Continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of Thirteen Independent Sovereignties. When, therefore, this subject was in discussion, we were involved in difficulties which pressed on all sides, and no precedent could be discovered to direct our course. The cases open to a trial by jury differed in the different States; it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the States idle and useless; and it could not, with any propriety, be said, that "the trial by jury shall be as heretofore," since there has never existed any fœderal system of jurisprudence to which the declaration could relate. Besides, it is not in all cases, that the trial by jury is adopted in civil questions; for, causes depending in Courts of Admiralty, such as relate to maritime captures, and such as are agitated in courts of Equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then was the line of discrimination to be drawn? The Convention found the task too difficult for them, and they left the business as it stands, in the fullest confidence that no danger could possibly ensue, since the proceedings of the Supreme Court are to be regulated by the Congress, which is a faithful representation of the people; and the oppression of government is effectually barred, by declaring, that in all criminal cases the trial by jury shall be preserved.

This Constitution, it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in the time of peace. This has always been a topic of popular declamation; and yet, I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength, in a season of the most profound tranquillity. Nor is it a novelty with us; for, under the present articles of Confederation, Congress certainly possesses this reprobated power, and the exercise of that power is proved at this moment by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But, what would be our national situation, were it otherwise? Every principle of policy must be subverted, and the government must declare war, before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the object in view, and however necessary dispatch and secresy may be, still the declaration must precede the preparation, and the enemy will be informed of your intention, not only before you are equipped for an attack, but even before you are fortified for a defence.—The consequence is too obvious to require any further delineation, and no man, who regards the dignity and safety of his country, can deny the necessity of a military force, under the controul, and with the restrictions which the new Constitution provides.

Perhaps there never was a charge made with less reason than that which predicts the institution of a baneful aristocracy in the fœderal senate. This body branches into two characters, the one legislative, and the other executive. In its legislative character it can effect no purpose, without the co-operation of the House of Representatives; and in its executive character, it can accomplish no object, without the concurrence of the President. Thus fettered, I do not know any act which the Senate can of itself perform, and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority. But I will confess, that in the organization of this body, a compromise between contending interests is discernible; and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population, and extent of the Confederated States, this evidence of mutual concession and accommodation ought rather to command a generous applause than to excite jealousy and reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my astonishment, in beholding so perfect a system, formed from such heterogeneous materials.

The next accusation I shall consider is that which represents the fœderal constitution as not only calculated, but designedly framed, to reduce the State Governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them. Those who have employed the term Corporation upon this occasion, are not perhaps aware of its extent. In common parlance, indeed, it is generally applied to petty associations, for the ease and conveniency of a few individuals; but in its enlarged sense, it will comprehend the government of Pennsylvania, the existing union of the States, and even this projected system is nothing more than a formal act of incorporation. But upon what pretence can it be alledged that it was designed to annihilate the State governments? For, I will undertake to prove, that upon their existence depends the existence of the fœderal plan. For this purpose, permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the President, Senate, and House of Representatives, are proposed to be appointed. The President is to be chosen by electors, appointed in such a manner as the legislature of each State may direct; so that if there is no legislature, there can be no electors, and consequently the office of President cannot be supplied. The Senate is to be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature; and therefore if there is no legislature, there can be no Senate.—The House of Representatives is to be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous breuch of the State Legislature: Unless, therefore, there is a State Legislature, the qualification cannot be ascertained, and the popular branch of the fœderal constitution must likewise be extinct. From this view, then, it is evidently absurd to suppose, that the annihilation of the separate governments will result from their union; or, that having that intention, the authors of the new system would [illegible] ties. Let me here advert to an arrangement highly advantageous; for you will perceive, without prejudice to the powers of the legislature in the election of Senators, the people at large will acquire an additional privilege in returning members to the House of Representatives—whereas, by the present confederation, it is the Legislature alone that appoints the delegates to Congress.

The power of direct taxation has likewise been treated as an improper delegation to the fœderal government: But, when we consider it as the duty of that to provide for the national safety, to support the dignity of the union, and to discharge the debts contracted upon the collective faith of the States for their common benefit, it must be acknowledged, that those upon whom such important obligations are imposed, ought, in justice and in policy, to possess every means requisite for a faithful performance of their trust. But why should we be alarmed with visionary evils? I will venture to predict, that the great revenue of the United States must, and always will be raised by impost, for being at once less obnoxious, and more productive, the interest of the government will be best promoted by the accommodation of the people. Still, however, the objects of direct taxation should be within reach in all cases of emergency; and there is no more reason to apprehend oppression in the mode of collecting a revenue from this resource, than in the form of an impost, which, by universal assent, is left to the authority of the fœdral government. In either case, the force of civil institutions will be adequate to the purpose; and the dread of military violence, which has been assiduously disseminated, must eventually prove the mere effusion of a wild imagination, or a factious spirit. But the salutary consequences that must flow from thus enabling the government to receive and support the credit of the union, will afford another answer to the objections upon this ground. The State of Pennsylvania particularly, which has encumbered itself with the assumption of a great proportion of the public debt, will derive considerable relief and advantage; for, as it was the imbecility of the present confederation, which gave rise to the funding law, that law must naturally expire, when a competent and energetic fœdral system shall be substituted—the State will then be discharged from an extraordinary burthen, and the national creditor will find it to be his interest to return to his original security.

After all, fellow-citizens, it is neither extraordinary or unsuspected, that the Constitution offered to your consideration should meet with opposition. It is the nature of man to pursue his own interest, in preference to the public good; and I do not mean to make any personal reflection, when I add, that it is the interest of a very numerous, powerful, and respectable body to counteract and destroy the excellent work produced by the late Convention. All the offices of government, and all the appointments for the administration of justice and the collection of the public revenue, which are transferred from the individual to the aggregate sovereignty of the States, will necessarily turn the stream of influence and emolument into a new channel. Every person, therefore, who either enjoys, or expects to enjoy, a place of profit under the present establishment, will object to the proposed innovation; not, in truth, because it is injurious to the liberties of his country, but because it affects his schemes of wealth and consequence. I will confess, indeed, that I am not a blind admirer of this plan of government, and that there are some parts of it, which, if my wish had prevailed, would certainly have been altered. But, when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions, and that every man (and the observation applies likawise to every State) has an equal pretension to assert his own, I am satisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, it should be remembered, that the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, and the concurrence of two-thirds of the Congress may at any time introduce alterations and amendments. Regarding it then, in every point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert, that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

Mr Wilson's speech was frequently interrupted with loud and unanimous testimonies of approbation; and the applause which was reiterated at the conclusion, evinced the general sense of its excellence, and the conviction which it had impressed upon every mind.

2056

LLOYD's LIST, ——*Nov.* 20.

THE Mary, Marr, from Lancaster to St Kitt's, is put into Milford with loss of bowsprit.

The Friendship, Thompson, from Liverpool to London, is lost in Holyhead Bay.

The Blessing, Waterhouse, from London to Shields, was on shore near Woolwich, and received damage.

The Neptune, Danne, from Elbing to Lisbon, is put into the Texel with loss of bowsprit, after being one month at sea.

The Bourdeaux Trader, Mutto, from Bristol to Bourdeaux, is lost near Bourdeaux river.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.
Due.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Nov.* 21.

Hague, Nov. 15. The Lords the States-General, with the State Council, and the States of Holland and West Friesland, held an extraordinary assembly last Sunday in the evening, on account of the news of a revolt in the town of Bois le Duc, the particulars of which are not yet known. This morning a battalion of the Dutch guards marched to that place.

His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was immediately afterwards waited upon at his hotel by the Mareschal de Turenne, and complimented by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder. We understand that the reigning Duke will this evening embark on board a yacht for Utrecht.

Vienna, Oct. 24. An embargo is laid on a number of vessels at Presbourg laden with grain, which will be removed into magazines for the use of the army. By the Emperor's order all the women and children are removed from Semlin; and from numberless circumstances we are convinced that his Imperial Majesty is inflexibly determined vigorously to prosecute the war against the Turks.

Warsaw, Oct. 31. A courier has just brought to the Russian Ambassador information of a second bloody engagement between the Turks and Russians. The Turks to the number of 500, having made a descent near Kinburn, under favour of the night they attacked the Russians by surprise, and threw them into great confusion; but a Captain having reassembled 600 grenadiers, he assaulted the enemy so vigorously that they fled towards their boats; another party intercepted their retreat, and cut nearly all of them to pieces. We are informed that General Schuwalow has received a wound in his arm.

We are assured that the Russian army in Podolia consists of 60,000 regular troops, and at least from 8 to 10,000 Cossacks. The army in the neighbourhood of Oczakow, which will be under the command of Prince Potemkin, amounts, it is said, to 150,000.

The Diuroglu Achmet Pacha is on march towards Choczim with several thousand men. Forty thousand troops are already assembled near Ismailow, and have formed a bridge at Falow, preparatory to their marching to their place of destination. Hostile preparations are continued on both sides with the utmost activity, and there is great reason to believe that the theatre of war is already opened in Poland.

Vienna, Oct. 24. By a courier just arrived from Constantinople, we learn, that notwithstanding the appearance of approaching war, the Porte have determined not to send our Internuncio to the Castle of Seven Towers, and that consequently our Minister had left Constantinople to return home.

It is said, Field Marshal Count de Lacy is not to join the army, but that the Emperor is to appear there in person.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16. We are employed here in accomplishing the reform of our former constitution. A placard has been published, containing the dismission of those officers who were chosen by the Burgesses; among them is Colonel Mr Isaac Van Gondoever, 40 Captains, 38 Lieutenants, and 33 Ensigns. They are stiled, "those who were illegally appointed to be officers since February the 21st 1787."

Frankfort, Nov. 16. Prince Edward of England passed through this place on his way to Darmstadt.

Hague, Nov. 14. The following are some of the particulars of the news received from Bois Le Duc: That place had been hitherto preserved from pillage, while other towns exhibited scenes of plunder and outrage. But a new garrison having entered, the military, as they had done at other places, were guilty of great excesses, an example which the mob soon began to follow. The riots began on the 5th inst. by breaking the windows of several houses; the plunder soon became general; many citizens, merchants as well as others, were robbed of all, gold, silver, moveables, merchandize, dress, plate, &c. This horrid outrage lasted for three days successively. The same riots took place in some towns of Zealand, partly occasioned by the military, and partly by the populace. Zuriczee is almost entirely ruined.

Paris, Nov. 15. Every thing is yet in a state of tranquillity; but great apprehensions are formed from the meeting of the Parliament on this day. The different provincial Parliaments have determined to persist in their desire of an ancient assembly of the *Etats Genereaux*. Should this measure take place, the constitution of France must soon cease to be monarchial.

LONDON, ——*Nov.* 21.

His Majesty comes to St James's this day from Windsor, where there will be a levee; and a council is expected, all the Cabinet Ministers being now arrived in town.

The Royal Family do not commence their constant town residence at the Queen's Palace, Buckingham gate, till after Christmas. Their removal from Windsor will be about the 15th of January.

Dr Beadon, the new Bishop of Chester, is expected to do homage to his Majesty, this day, at St James's.

The young Duke of Rutland is arrived in town from Ireland.

Last Saturday, George Hesse, Esq; gave a superb entertainment to the Prince of Wales, and a private party, at his house in the Adelphi.

The course of payment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's debts, which is about to take place, is the second since the grant of Parliament; at the completion of which there will be 60,000 l. paid off. In about another year, it is supposed the remaining incumbrance of 100,000 l. will be liquidated.

The Duke of York has done Mr Gainsborough the honour to sit for two portraits;—one of these is for her Majesty, and the other for that distinguished patron of pictural genius the Prince of Wales.

Official letters have been already sent round to a number of the members of the Lower Assembly, inviting them to dinner at the Minister's House on Monday next, after which they will repair to the Cockpit, when Mr Pitt will read the King's speech to them.

Mr Fitzherbert, late his Majesty's Envoy to the Court of Russia, is reported to be the successor of Mr Ord, in Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor has, for two days past, been confined to his room with a violent cold; his Lordship was yesterday better. The Master of the Rolls will sit again this day in the Court of Chancery for the Lord Chancellor.

It is said that Mr Wythe framed the new convention of government for the United States of America, not as the best which could have been imagined, but as the best which the people would adopt.

Mr Wythe is one of the chancellors of Virginia, and one of the most learned and illustrious men of his age. His name does not appear among those who sign the form of government alluded to, because he was obliged to return to Virginia a short time before the Convention adjourned.

The war between the Empress and the Turks is certainly begun without the *least cause* on either side; for, in her manifesto she declares, that she would have been very willing to preserve peace, if they would have allowed her to encroach on their dominions; and the Turks avow their pacific intentions, if she could be prevailed on to keep at a greater distance from the Crimea: Surely, this is a very amicable difference between those great powers.

One argument broached by the politicians in England, on the late disputes in Holland, is, that England, a free state, ought not to have interfered in the support of prerogative in any other kingdom or state, and that the late dispute was a struggle between freedom and prerogative, in which the latter happened to succeed.

Van Berkel is now at Paris, enjoying the *otium cum dignitate*, and deploring the miseries of his native country. The *brave* Rhinegrave of Salm, who was to die before Utrecht should be taken, reserved his precious life to join with Berkel in mutual condolements. France is the kind receptacle of all distressed patriots, where their griefs are alleviated by enjoying all the privileges of that *free country*.

Since the entire revolution at Utrecht, no Gazettes have been published there; and in other places, where papers were printed tending to inflame the minds of the people, they have been sentenced to a total suppression. The English papers were not refused admission, being all on the *right side*.

The internal commotions which are dreaded in France have operated upon the minds of many of the monied part of its inhabitants to remit their property to England, to be laid out in our funds, as the most inviting security that offers.

By a gentleman just arrived from France we are informed, that it is the common conversation in the polite circles at Paris, that the Emperor of Germany, notwithstanding his relationship to the Monarque, has actually hinted to his *dear brother*, that the restitution of the provinces of Alsace and Loraine, on the Rhine, ceded to France by the late Empress, would be a desireable addition to his territories. If this report is founded in fact, it gives an additional motive for the present pacific conduct of the court of France.

Letters from Constantinople inform us, that the Sultan has appointed the Grand Vizir Commander in Chief of all the Ottoman forces, has sent him a sabre enriched with diamonds, and in the hatlicherif, or imperial mandate, which accompanied that present, he exhorts the Grand Vizir to keep up the closest union and correspondence with the different Governors and Commanders, to diminish as much as possible the number of domestics, and the enormous quantity of baggage which impedes the motion of the troops, and to exhort his fellow soldiers and companions to spare no pains or exertions in their joint endeavours to extirpate the perfidious Russians, the mortal enemies of the true faith.

Our correspondent adds, that if ever the Turks can be prevailed upon to adopt even but a small part of the regularity and discipline established in other European armies, a trivial alteration in their dress and arms, and to lay aside the practice of attacking with the deep order, which, in the present state of artillery, is mostly fatal, then he thinks they would not be any ways inferior either to the Austrians or Russians. One proof of this is, that no infantry whatsoever, if not protected by a well served artillery, or by natural or artificial obstacles, can resist the attack of the Turkish horse; and whenever their infantry has begun the onset against troops without the above advantages, it has in general been victorious. The Memoirs of Marechal Saxe bear ample testimony to the truth of this.

The insolence of the Dutch has not been merely confined to Europe. When the Mansfield Indiaman lay at Bencoulen, the Captain of a Dutch ship absolutely kidnapped several of her men; and on their being demanded by the British officers, the supercargo passed his word for their being delivered up;—instead of which, the Dutch ship sailed for Europe, and the men have never since been heard of.

No less than 300 Mandarines came on board the Mansfield, in consequence of the disturbance which happened between the English and Dutch. And it appears that Captain Hepworth, who commanded her, was on shore at Macao, *en famille*.—Some great regulations are necessary in the India service.

The European supercargoes are obliged to live on the island of Macao, which is situated at the mouth of the Tygris, full 200 miles from the anchorage of Bencoolen;—of course any appeal to them is attended with great delay.

It is now finally determined, that the eleventh company of each regiment of foot on the British establishment, shall be immediately reduced, except the commissioned officers, who are to be continued on full pay till the 24th of December next; and that one drummer in each of the existing companies shall be reduced, and also the private men in the said regiments, as shall exceed 400 rank and file; which reduction is to take place from the 9th inst. The ninth and tenth companies of each regiment are to remain on the peace establishment—a circumstance of profitable consideration both to the Colonels, Officers, and Agents of each regiment, and to the public an encreased degree of expence.

The late meeting of General Officers, to determine on an affair so immediately relating to the interest of military men, may be compared to the calling together a body of tailors, for them to consider of the propriety of discontinuing the notorious practice of *cabbaging!*

There never was an institution which reflected so much honour as that of the Marine Society does on the Earl of Sandwich, under whose patronage and auspices it now flourishes. In this establishment we find not only an ample provision for female orphans, but also a fruitful nursery for seamen. To which may be added, the pleasing reflection of saving thoughtless youth from the jaws of infamy and premature death!

The Marine Society boys are under the tuition of Mr M'Inherbany, an old veteran and Master in the navy, who has a vessel off Deptford, in which he trains and exercises those rising blossoms of the navy till they are fit to be entwined around the sturdy oak.

A plan is in contemplation for the excise and customs no longer to have distinct officers, but a proper number of men to be appointed to serve both purposes, and to act under the same authority. Such a regulation it is looked upon will prove a great check to smuggling, especially as it is expected that a sufficient saving will be made by the reduction of the number now employed to make a considerable advance in the salaries of those who are retained, without any additional expence to government, and then, as their incomes will enable them to support their families, necessity will no longer be a plea for connivance.

A certain Chief Justice, by his resignation, proves that he did not put implicit confidence in Shakespeare's doctrine, that "robes and furr'd gowns hides all;"—he might possibly have trusted to it in a common case, but upon the threat of an impeachment, that security was deemed insufficient.

The proprietor of the India capital is the only proprietor of stock who derives power from his situation, and that because the India direction is the only one where election rests with the proprietary at large. Other directions may be considered as nominations; but, at the India House, every election gives the proprietor as full power to exercise his right as he can enjoy at a general election of Parliament.

The public consumption of India stock has been uncommonly great within the last eighteen months. This may be accounted for by the consideration that a qualified proprietor hardly ever disqualifies, and that the unqualified are qualifying every day.

The Bank of England are sending out circular letters to all persons who have dividends in their books unclaimed for eight or ten years back. A correspondent thinks that they should have gone fifty years back instead of ten, and that the Court of Chancery should do the same; and both should advertise in every newspaper in Britain for the next of kin. This would be giving the friends of the deceased parties a chance of recovering their right.

Mr Howard is just returned to London from Ireland, where he was received with every mark of affection and unfeigned esteem. He is now digesting a plan, intended to be introduced this session into Parliament, relative to the diet of prisoners.

The occasion of the Duchess of Gordon and her daughter Lady Charlotte's so sudden return to London, is rather singular. Some time ago, her Grace received a letter from her woman, informing her, that she had discovered that a design was harboured somewhere, and by some person, for some reason, which no one could fathom, to poison her Grace and Lady Charlotte. This very unaccountable, but alarming insinuation, was received within these few weeks, and with circumstances of very extraordinary aggravation, which induced the family to believe, that it would not be safe for the Ladies to remain longer at Gordon Castle; and if not there, that they could be safe no where but in London. They have accordingly returned to Downing Street, happily, we trust, for promoting the intended union between the beautiful Lady Charlotte and the minister of the Crown. *Eng. Chron.*

Mrs Inchbald has just completed a comedy for the Covent Garden manager, which is mentioned with warmer commendation than any former effort of her Muse. This production, besides a laudable attention to moral utility, is said to abound in the graces of fancy, as well as to boast great vigour and variety of character.

Mr Cambray sets off to-morrow to fulfil his engagement with Mr Jackson, the manager of the Edinburgh company of Comedians.

Military Anecdote.——In the year 1777, two American soldiers took a fancy to go and hear a sermon. The clergyman who preached was the celebrated Mr Murray of Boston, well known for his doctrine of universal salvation. In the afternoon of the same day, they attended a discourse from another preacher. His doctrine unfortunately happened to be entirely and diametrically the reverse of that to which they had seriously listened in the morning.—Tom, said one of them, have you observed how very differently these parsons preach? Which of them do you intend to believe?—"I'll be damn'd, says Tom, if I believe either of them, for my part, till I see it come out in *General Orders*."

Leeds, Nov. 20. On Tuesday last, Barrington, who has rendered himself famous in all the three kingdoms, visited this town, and having the curiosity to see some wild creatures exhibiting here, he had the address to reach fourteen guineas out of the pocket of an unsuspecting cloth-maker, while he was deeply engaged in viewing the outlandish animal. Mr Barrington, who was dressed as usual like a gentleman, did escape, but very narrowly. John Fish, our chief Constable, being at his heels;—he has, however, seized three others, supposed to be his confederates, who are now in custody.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 7.

"This day, arrived here, his Majesty's 31st regiment, commonly known by the name of the *Young Buffs*, under the command of Major William Cotton. They were formerly a favourite regiment of George II. and his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland, having fought immediately under his Majesty's eye at Dettingen, and under his Royal Highness at Fontenoy, in the latter of which they suffered more than any in the field, only eleven grenadiers out of seventy-five coming off the field. Their Captain, and Lieutenant Galway of the grenadiers, were also amongst the slain. The handsome, the generous, the noble, Captain John Pollock, a gallant and distinguished officer, who had faced death many times, at last, in that dreadful slaughter, fell gloriously, at the head of his few remaining grenadiers.

"They embarked from Portsmouth on the 12th of May 1765, for Pensacola, where they lost so many men on their first arrival, that, though complete, they could only mount a corporal and six soldiers, and could scarce find men sufficient to bury the dead!

"They went from East Florida, to the Carib war, where they lost their Lieutenant Colonel, and a number of men in the field. They returned to England in May 1773, and embarked for Canada in March 1776, where they have been ever since."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Nov. 1.

"A total stop is, for the present, put to the equipment of four men of war of the line, occasioned by the want of proper officers; those from England and France, which had been expected, being stopt from some necessary engagements at home. The British Minister, Sir Robert Ainslie, also has ordered all the officers of his nation to return home immediately. On the side of Oczakow, we still continue to receive accounts, that affairs go on very much in our favour; and it is said, the present disputes will not last long."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 12.

"A courier which passed through the Hague, has brought advice, that a body of 4000 Russians having been blocked up in the Cuban by 30,000 Tartars, were all massacred by them, and it is from the Hague that this intelligence came. It is also said, that the 4000 Cubans were commanded by Prince Potemkin, the father of the Prince of that name. The harmony which prevails between the two Imperial armies, on the frontiers of Hungary and the Crimea, promises the greatest success to the European forces.

"If the advices from Flanders, Hainault, and Artois can be believed, we are informed that many Hollanders have offered their services to France, under the idea that a war would certainly take place between the Grand Monarque and his Britannic Majesty."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 21.

Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 94¾ a ¼ a ½.	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 114¾	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 75¾ a ¾.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 76¼ a 76.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 per cent. disc.
Long Ann. 22¾ a 7-16ths.	Exch. Bills —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13¾.	Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 8 s.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. for Jan. 76¾.
3 per cent. India Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 20 N. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY *from Holland.*

AT a Meeting of the States of Holland and West Friesland, upon the 16th instant, Van Berkelman, Pensionary of Holland, moved, That a translation of the English statutes of the 1st of W. and M. c. 28. and of the second of W. and M. sess 2. c. 10. whereby certain Excise duties in England "were appropriated for payment of 600,000 l. Ster-"ling to the States of the United Provinces, for "*their charges for King William's expedition into* "*England*," might be read; which having been agreed to, Van Berkelman rose; and, after stating, in a very able manner, the glorious Revolution which had recently taken place, from the Restoration of his Royal Highness the Stadtholder, with peace and happiness to the distracted States, by the powerful interposition of Prussia and Great Britain, and contrasting in forcible terms the similarity of their deliverance with that of Britain, at the above period, "from Popery and arbitrary sway," took notice of the very great expence that had been incurred by Britain, in fitting out a fleet to co-operate with the king of Prussia; and moved, That, from the same principles of honour which had actuated Great Britain, and similar reciprocity, their High Mightinesses the United States may be requested to repay to Great Britain the above sum of 600,000 l. in part of the great charges incurred by them on this occasion in protecting and assisting the United States.—The motion was unanimously agreed to; and this State resolved, That they will make good their quota of the said sum.

Let no man, after this, talk of Dutch selfishness, or Dutch ingratitude!

Died at Anstruther, on the 18th current, Margaret Selby, spouse of Alexander Cunningham, Esq; of the Royal Navy.

This day the Martinmas Exchequer Term commenced.

Yesterday, Mr Stevens, the Contractor for building the Steeple of St Andrew's Church, New Town, finished that elegant piece of architecture, and fixed the Spire and Weather Cock upon the top of it. Though the whole is about 186 feet high, yet not the smallest accident has happened to any of the workmen, during the building, which must, in a great measure, be attributed to the uncommon pains taken in the erecting the scaffolding, which is very beautiful, and not put together, as most scaffolds erroneously are, by common nails, but by screws and bolts, which prevents one part being drawn from the other, however great the weight may be which it has to sustain. Both the builder and the erector of the scaffold deserve every praise for the judicious and substantial manner in which they have executed their respective parts of the work

Yesterday, a person from Glasgow sold to some of the retail dealers in the Fishmarket here, nineteen barrels of pickled herrings, which, upon being broke up, were found to contain, at the top, some rows of pretty sizeable herrings. The rest, however, were not only extremely small, but so improperly cured, as to be almost unfit for use, even at present, and could not be kept for any length of time, without being entirely spoilt. The purchasers of these herrings preferred a complaint to the Magistrates; the seller was brought before them; and a number of competent judges having examined the herrings in presence of the Magistrates, declared them altogether unmarketable, when the seller agreed to return to the purchasers the money he had received for them. It was not, however, thought proper, to allow an imposition of so gross a nature to rest here. The Procurator Fiscal exhibited a complaint against the seller, for exposing to sale herrings improperly cured, unwholesome, and which had not been packed up in barrels bearing the distinguishing mark appointed by law; and therefore craving, that not only the nineteen barrels which had been sold in the Fishmarket, but four other barrels still on hand, which the seller said made up the whole quantity he had brought from Glasgow with him, might be confiscated, and he himself punished in such manner as the Magistrates might judge proper. The Magistrates accordingly ordered the whole barrels to be seized, and lodged in the Town's cellars, till a thorough inspection should be made into the contents of each barrel. This business will be proceeded in on Monday next.

Ann High, *alias* Catharine Davidson, an old offender, was yesterday brought prisoner from Dalkeith to the Sheriff Clerk's office here, and after being examined, was committed prisoner to the Tolbooth. She was detected selling a new black dorseteen gown, with several other articles of women's wearing apparel, and two coloured silk napkins, all of which, there is every reason to believe, she has stolen, though she will not acknowledge from whom; but the goods are lodged in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office.

The same day Agnes M'Donald, another old offender, was apprehended on the Walk of Leith, with a very large white piled cock, and a large brown speckled hen, with a small top, both of the game kind, in her possession, which to appearance had been recently killed, both being warm. She is also committed to prison, and there is little doubt but the cock and hen have been stolen, and they are also lodged in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office.

This day, Peter Wishart, Chelsea pensioner, was served with a copy of an indictment, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, accused of the murder of Betty Forbes, his spouse, whose body was discovered in the morning of Sunday the 26th of August last, lying on the floor of his house in the Fleshmarket of Edinburgh, covered over with a blanket, and burnt in so shocking a manner as, from the report of a surgeon, to have caused instant death.—The trial of Wishart is expected to come on before the High Court of Justiciary on Monday the 10th of December next.

We have the pleasure of mentioning the following instances of benevolence:—The Right Hon. William Conyngham, of the kingdom of Ireland, has remitted twenty guineas to the Isle of Mann, for the most necessitous widows and families of the fishermen who perished in the violent gale of the 20th of September last. His Grace the Duke of Athol has generously contributed the like sum; and the fish-curers of Douglas have given twenty pounds for the same humane purpose. This seasonable relief will be distributed in such a manner as shall appear most likely to answer the charitable intentions of the benefactors.

By accounts from different parts of Scotland, we learn, that the outstanding crops have not suffered so much by the late bad weather, as might have been expected, except the pease and beans, which, in some places, have received considerable damage.

The ports in the counties of Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Argyle, are shut this present quarter against all kinds of grain, except oats and oat-meal.

Lately died, near Stornaway in the Lewis—Lewis M'Leod, aged 116 years. He was born in the year 1671, fought at Killicrankie, Sheriff-muir, and Culloden, under the banners of the Stuarts: He sent, in the year 1755, six sons to fight for King George, in the regiment then raised by Colonel Montgomery, (now Lord Eglintoune) only one of whom is now alive, a Chelsea pensioner.—He was the oldest spectator of Prince William Henry at Stornaway, and retained his senses and memory to the last.

On Friday the 9th of November, Mr Alexander Keer was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr Baird at Stobo, in the presbytery of Peebles.

Thursday being the annual fair at Newcastle for fat cattle, on the Stones, there was a very good show, which sold at good prices in the morning, but fell greatly towards evening.

Tuesday night, Isaac Low, Christopher Thompson, and William Bell, prisoners in the goal of Newcastle, (under sentence of transportation) effected their escape, by sawing the iron bars out of the window of the room in which they were confined, from which they let themselves down by the rope used for conveying their victuals into the prison.—Thompson and Bell are since re-taken.

Sunday, the Race Horse sloop came into Newcastle, and on Wednesday sailed with about 70 volunteer seamen, which had entered there and at Sunderland.

Tuesday, the press gang belonging to Sunderland were discharged.

They write from Whitehaven, that there was the most inveterate frost in the nights of Wednesday and Thursday se'ennight there that has been known for many years past, so early in the winter.

The Margaret and Anne, Captain Gordon, put ashore at Whitby, has got off, and safe into harbour.

The Leith Packet, Thomson, from Leith, arrived at Hawley's Wharf, London, the 20th current, all well.

The Livingston, James Mackie master, from Leith to London, arrived there all well the 19th curt.

The Kingston, Richard Gardner, from London to Leith, was in Yarmouth Roads on Tuesday the 20th current, all well.

The account formerly given of the loss of the ship Navigator, of Newcastle, proves, happily, to be erroneous; she being only much bulged by the accident, and is now under repair.

An account is received of the loss of the Friendship, Thomson, of Newcastle, off Holyhead: The Captain's wife and maid servant, in getting into a boat, missed their hold, and were drowned.

On the 11th inst. went ashore on Yarmouth Beach, the Srafford, of Sunderland, George Moreton, master, laden with coals from Sunderland, and bound to London. If the weather proves fine, it is likely the ship will be saved; but it is much feared that part of the cargo will be lost.

The Blessing, Waterhouse, from London to Shields, was on shore near Woolwich, and received damage.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 17.

"This morning the funeral procession of his Grace the late Duke of Rutland commenced about twelve o'clock, at the House of Lords, and proceeded through Grafton-street, Nassau-street, Dawson-street, round Stephen's Green, King's street, William-street, Church-lane, Dame-street, Parliament-street, Essex bridge, Capel-street, Mary-street, Henry-street, Sackville-street, Summer-hill, Circular-road, the Platform on the north wall, where the barge waited with the King's boat to receive the body, and conveyed it from thence, in procession, to his Majesty's yacht.

"It would be difficult to convey a competent idea of the solemnity and grandeur of the scene, which, we must observe, did high credit to the affection and loyalty of the metropolis. We will be bold to say, that funeral honours so magnificent, and yet so grave, were never paid in any quarter of the globe to the Representative of Majesty. A decent sorrow was visible in every countenance. The town major, attended by a troop of horse, preceded the procession. The train of Royal Irish Artillery followed—the melancholy movement of their march, the still features of their countenances, the arms of the musquetry motionless and reversed, excited the most reverential awe in spectators of every description. Their rear was brought up with the regimental band playing a solemn dirge, highly verifying the poet's words: "Music hath charms to sooth the savage breast."—for the person must have a more than savage breast that could hear their mournful notes with dry eyes. The battalion companies of the several regiments in the garrison followed, and, after them, their respective grenadier companies—the attachment of the soldiers to their prince is proverbial—but on this doleful occasion, it might be read in all their features. They were succeeded by the whole of the army establishment, and the commander in chief, followed by the bands of music belonging to the six regiments embodied, which formed a most affecting combination of plaintive harmony. The standards of the order of the Garter and St Patrick were borne on lances, and the arms of their respective orders, along with those of his Grace, were displayed on the mourning horses. The Dublin Herald carried the coronet on a velvet cushion, between which and the Viceroyal body, a few officers of the household intervened. The body was attended on each side by pages, aid-du-camps, and the yeomen of the guards, carrying escutcheons on their halberds. The mourning chariot was drawn by eight horses, covered with velvet, each horse led by a groom, the coachman in deep mourning. The chief mourners were the Lords Justices in their coaches, with their train-bearers, &c. attended by a troop of horse. Then succeeded the Lord Mayor, as chief magistrate of the metropolis, the Nobility, Judges, Commons, State Officers, King's Counsel, and Corporations of Dublin, the University, Rectors and Curates of the several parishes, the different Boards, Governors of the Bank of Ireland, &c. and a squadron of horse closed the procession.

"The multitude of spectators was innumerable—but, owing to the precaution of the Commissioners of Police, in conjunction with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, no material accident happened. No scaffolds were suffered to be erected in the streets.

"The minute-guns in the Park commenced firing at six o'clock this morning—and the bells of the churches rung their dead peals during the day."

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

On account of the funeral procession of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, there was

Only one Ticket drawn this day, which proved a Blank.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 11,683, (first drawn), 1000 l. No. 35,596, 1000 l.
No 2268, 6831, 100 l. each. No. 20,284, 50 l.

And the following prizes of 20 l. each,

No. 31,899, 1624, 8110, 12,815, 27,604, 24,268.

The Sixth and Seventh Day's Lists of the Drawing of the IRISH LOTTERY, arrived here, this morning

No. 11,680, as first-drawn the 7th day, L. 1000.
35,596, a Prize of L. 1000.
2,268, — 100.
6,831, — 100.
20,284, — 50.

Tickets and Shares, in variety of numbers, warranted undrawn to the latest accounts, may be had, during the whole of the Drawing, at the office of JAMES THOMSON and SON, opposite to the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; where Tickets and Shares in the British State Lottery, which begins drawing the 11th of February, may also be had.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

			THER.	BAR.
Thursday,	*Nov.* 22. 8	o'clock, P. M.	37	29.23
Friday,	—— 23. 8	—— A. M.	38	29.35
	8	—— P. M.	36	29.52
Saturday,	—— 24. 8	—— A. M.	34	29.64

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

Nov. 21. Ketty, Thomson, from Christiana, with timber.
Yallus, Wilky, from Dantzick, with ditto, for P. G.

SAILED,

21. John, Leitch, for Belfast, with goods.
22. Janet, Hanna, for Bourdeaux, with ditto.
Hope, M'Millan, for St Kitt's, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Nov. 22. Grizell, Crombie, from Inverkeithing, grain.
Providence, Nicol, from Alloa, coals and wine.
British Tar, Mitchell, from Bo-ness, coals and ashes.
23. Industry, Thomson, from Alloa, coals and whisky.
Christian, Roxburgh, from Inverkeithing, coals.
Mary, Smith, from Memel, wood.
Princess Royal, Brown, from Kirkwall, spirits, &c.
24. Beaufoy, Crear, from Carron, goods.
Margaret, Higgans, from Alloa, ballast.

SAILED,

Unity, Ayrsom, for Stockton, goods.
Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, ditto.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

IN ROYAL FOLIO,

(The same Size with the Author's other Works)

A DESCRIPTION

OF ALL THE

Serous Mucous of the Human Body,

Their Structure explained, and compared with that of the Capsular Ligaments of the Joints, and of those Sacs which line the Cavities of the Thorax and Abdomen; with Remarks on the Accidents and Diseases which affect those several Sacs, and on the operations necessary for their cure, illustrated with Tables.

By Alexander Monro, M. D.

Professor of Physic, Anatomy, and Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh, &c.

Printed for C. ELLIOT, T. KAY, and Co. opposite Somerset Place, Strand, London, and C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had just published,

1. Dr Monro on the Structure and Physiology of Fishes, with many plates, royal folio, price 2l. 2s.
2. Dr Monro on the Nervous System, with many plates, royal folio, price 2l. 2s. boards.
3. Dr Monro's (sen.) whole Works, containing all the best papers in the Edinburgh Medical Essays, royal quarto, 1l. 5s. boards.
4. Mr Bell's System of Surgery and Ulcers, 6 vols. 1l. 16s. boards. Any volume separately at 6s.
5. A System of Anatomy and Physiology, from Monro, and the best authors, arranged in the order of the Lectures delivered by the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, with 16 plates, price 18s. boards.

ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, 24th October 1787.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal BANK of Scotland give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 27th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the charter.

ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

SCOTCH CARPETS.

JAMES DEWAR, opposite to the Cross, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the public, That he has just now received *a large Addition* to his assortment of SCOTCH CARPETING, which he continues to sell on account of the Manufacturers, at lower prices than any ever offered for sale here.

The approbation these goods have already met with, is a proof of their being superior in quality, colours and patterns, to any ever made in this country before. They are manufactured from yarn spun on the newly erected woollen mill, at Dalnotter, near Glasgow. A few of the ready-money retail prices, are as under, viz.

Scotch Carpets, yard wide, black ground, common colours, } from 2 s. 2 d. to 2 s. 9 d. per yard.
Ditto, ditto, black ground, ingrained colours, } from 2 s. 9 d. to 3 s. 2 d. per yard.
Ditto, ditto, green, mulberry, and coloured grounds, ingrained colours, } at 3 s. 2 d. per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, a new article, } from 3 s. 6 d. to 4 s. per yard.

Wholesale and Export Orders execute on the lowest terms.

J. DEWAR most respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends, that by the 1st of December next, he will have received a complete assortment of WINTER GOODS, viz. Superfine and Fancy Cloths of the most fashionable colours and patterns, elegant Velvet and Sattin Vest Shapes for dress, Swandowns, Cassimires, Tollinets, Vest and Breeches Stuffs of all kinds; also a great variety of Hats, Stockings, Linens, *Scotch* and *French* Cambricks.

DR KATTERFELTO informs the Public at large, that he will every clear sun-shine day next week, exhibit his new-invented SOLAR MICROSCOPE, from ten till two o'clock, in Mr Gray's house, No. 3, St Andrew's Street, New Town; and as his stay in this City will only be for a very short time longer, he wishes the curious will not neglect this opportunity of seeing his various, curious, and uncommon experiments, as the like may never be seen again in this City.

His Evening LECTURE begins this and every night next week, at Dunn's Hotel, precisely at Seven o'Clock.

Admittance night or day, front seats 2 s. 6 d.—Second seat 2 s.—Back 1 s.

N. B. This present Evening, and next Monday Evening, after his Lecture, he will also shew and discover, several of his most surprising feats in dexterity of hand, and various Occult Secrets.—His famous MOROCCO BLACK CAT, which gained 3000 l. in London, will also be exhibited.

☞ In the middle of December next, he will again open his House and Lecture-room in London.

PROPOSED MANUFACTURES.

AT a Meeting of the Gentlemen, Landholders, Merchants, and others, lately held at Thurso, in the county of Caithness, Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. in the Chair,

The peculiar fitness of that county for the establishment of manufactures, and the great advantages both to it and to the undertakers, with which they can be there carried on, from the cheapness of labour, and abundance of provisions, &c having been taken under consideration, it was unanimously resolved,—To give every assistance, and to use every exertion for the establishment of such as were suited to the country. And the meeting directed intimation to be made in the newspapers, that such as were willing to settle in Caithness, for the purposes of carrying on the making and bleaching of linen—making of thread—coarse woolens—a tannery—a soapery—a brewery—and the like; and are thoroughly versant in these different branches, will be informed of persons that are willing to take a hearty concern in their establishment, on applying to Mr James Horne, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh.

N. B. Since the aforesaid meeting was held, a considerable subscription has been made for carrying the above resolutions into effect.

Sale of Houses in Portsburgh.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, on Monday the 3d day of December next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE these TENEMENTS, HOUSES and others, lying near the west end of Portsburgh, on the north side thereof, as presently possessed by David Cossar, James Geddes, Alexander Ross, and others, whereof the yearly rent is about 38 l. Sterling.

For further particulars, apply to John Gordon clerk to the signet.

FOR LONDON,

The Lovely Mary,

ALEXANDER GORDON,

For Wm Beatson, Master,

Lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 5th December next.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen-street, Leith.

The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The Livingston,

JAMES MACKIE Master,

Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 6th December 1787.

N. B. Good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR LONDON,

THE DIANA,

(A New Ship,)

JAMES RITCHIE Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 30th November 1787.

N. B. The ship is completely fitted for sea, and has very neat accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

FOR ST VINCENT,

THE KINGSTON,

JOHN TARBERT Master,

To sail on the 1st of December.

For GRENADA,

THE FAME,

JAMES LEITCH Master,

To sail on the 10th of December.

These Ships are now lying at Greenock, and have the best accommodation for passengers, who may please apply to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch in Greenock, or to Alexander Houstoun and Co. Glasgow.

November 13. 1787.

By authority of the Right Honourable the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland.

THAT upon Friday the 14th day of December, 1787, the Brigantine the

JANET & SARAH,

OF ALLOA,

As she presently lies in the harbour of Alloa, is to be exposed to public roup and sale before the said Judge at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court place there, at twelve o'clock noon, and then to be set up at the sum of 400 l. Sterling.

The articles and conditions of roup, and inventory of the said Brigantine, are to be seen at the Admiralty Office; or in the hands of William Sprott, one of the procurators before the said High Court, at any time betwixt and the day of sale.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

One Sixteenth Share of the fortunate Ship STAR, and also ONE SIXTEENTH SHARE of the Ship DIANA, burden 143 tons or thereby, with a proportional part of their Furniture, &c. both traders between Leith and London.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of James Gentle, writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 17th of January 1788, between the hours of six and seven afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of Kirkmichael and GLENAE, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael, and the whole of these parts of the lands of DALRUSCAN, &c. upon the Kirkmichael side of the water of Ae, lying within the parish of Tinwald, all in the sheriffdom of Dumfries; the free rent of which amounts to about L. 865 Sterling, besides which, the tenants of the greatest part of the estate are bound to pay the land-tax and other public burdens.

The lands consist of 2336 Scots, or 2168 English acres, of which about 1146 Scots acres are arable, and the remainder excellent pasture, greatest part of which might be made arable also. They lie within seven measured miles of Dumfries; the great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, runs through the heart of them.—They are very compact, in the midst of a pleasant country, well situated for lime either from Dumfries or from the lime works of Closeburn.

There is a good mansion house, pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ae, with excellent office houses. There is also a good garden, with a large orchard well stocked. The woods of all kinds, both old and young, are in the most thriving condition; they are both of great extent and great value, and a considerable part of them may be immediately cut without injuring the place.

The whole lands hold of the Crown, and although it is proposed to reserve the superiority of Glenae, for which the purchaser is to pay a trifling feu-duty, still there will be a sufficient freehold qualification left.

The title-deeds are perfectly clear. The whole teinds are valued. The proprietor has right to the teinds of Kirkmichael; and the teinds of these parts of the lands that lie in the parish of Tinwald are exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental, and current leases, with a plan and measurement of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c are also lodged with James Graham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate; and to them, or to the proprietor, or Mr John Hay accountant, Edinburgh, persons desirous of further information may apply.

Mr Hay has power to sell by private bargain.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 19th December next, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

THAT Dwelling House, being the fourth storey of that large Tenement lately built by Mr M'Connochie, in the Society of Edinburgh, consisting of five rooms, two light closets, and a kitchen, cellar sitted up with catacomba, fourth part of an office house and a garret, with the use of a water pipe in the stair, in common with the other proprietors, all as lately possessed by Mr David Russel, accomptant, at the yearly rent of 30 l. and presently by Captain John Stewart of East Craigs.

The premisses can be seen in the forenoon any lawful day, by applying at the house; and the articles of roup and conditions of sale, are in the hands of James Gentle, writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

Houses in the High Street, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT LODGING or DWELLING HOUSE, being the uppermost storey of Blair's Land, entering from the Parliament Close, and fronting the Cross, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen on the flat, and three rooms above, with cellars and garret belonging thereto, all presently possessed by Mrs Mackenzie.

These FOUR UPPERMOST STORIES of Polton's Land, lying on the south side of the High Street, at the head of the Fountain Close, near the Netherbow, as presently possessed by Mrs Boyd, Mr Ranken, Mrs Morton, and Miss Dargs. The first two of them consisting of four rooms and a kitchen, and the third and fourth of three rooms and a kitchen each.

AND ALSO,

That HOUSE, being the west half of the fourth storey of Monteath's Land, and the garret above the same, lying at the head of Skinner's Close, presently possessed by Mrs Macpherson and Alexander Mann.

The above subjects are all insured in the Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan, and the premiums paid up.

Apply to James Jollie, writer to the signet, for further particulars.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against WILLIAM DICKSON, Esq of Orchard, will please transmit a note of them, and how constitute, to Thomas Potts, writer in Kelso, that measures may be adopted for their payment.—Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT and ALEXANDER SINCLAIRS, Merchants in Glasgow.

STATES of the debtors affairs, and of the debts ranked on their sequestrated estates, brought down till the 27th October 1786, have been made out by John Laurie, merchant in Glasgow, the trustee, and are to be in his hands for the inspection of the creditors till the 27th day of December next, when the creditors are desired to meet in the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, at two o'clock afternoon, to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management.

Notice to Creditors.

THE deceased JAMES ANDERSON, late hosier in Dundee, sometime before his death, executed a trust disposition of his heritable and moveable estate and effects, in favour of Patrick Smith and James Adamson, merchants, and John Dunn, flaxdresser, all in Dundee, for behoof of his creditors.

The said Trustees do hereby require all persons having claims upon the defunct, to lodge the same, with their grounds of debt, in the hands of Thomas Maver, writer in Dundee, their agent, without delay; and all persons indebted to the said James Anderson are desired to pay the same to the said Thomas Maver, who has power to grant discharges therefor.

Not to be repeated.

Intimation to Creditors.

IN the process of sale and ranking, at the instance of Patrick Macara in Clashentean, brother-german and apparent heir of the deceased John Macara of Croftnappock, Lord Swinton, Ordinary, upon the 23d November current, ordained intimation to be made to the creditors, to produce their interests in the clerk's hands, within ten days, in order to dispute their preferences, with certification; and appointed intimation thereof to be made in the minute-book, and in the Edinburgh news-papers.

O. M. BRUCE, Clerk.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of KNOCKANDO.

THE Lord Monboddo Ordinary, by an interlocutor, of date the 15th current, of new ordained such of the creditors of the deceased James and Ludovick Grants of Knockando as have not, agreeable to the former intimations, produced their interests in the ranking, with oaths of verity thereon, to produce the same in the clerks hands betwixt and the 5th of December next, with certification to such of them as fail to produce betwixt and that day, their debts shall be held to have been paid; and they shall be excluded not only from any place in the ranking, but also prohibited and discharged from afterwards making any claim for their debts against the pursuer, or upon the reversion that may remain after payment of the other creditors, and appoints intimation of this interlocutor to be made in the minute-book, and in the Edinburgh and Aberdeen news papers to the whole creditors, and particularly to William Lesly, merchant in Aberdeen, and William Mason, merchant there, to depone upthe verity of their debts.

To William Robertson, merchant in Elgin, Alexander Bean, merchant in London, Andrew M'Intosh, merchant in Forres, William M'Donald at Ballindalloch, Peter Ramsay, late flabler in Edinburgh, and Hugh Rose in Leckin, of Knockando, to produce their interests. And to George Grant of Leiston, and Mr David Miln, Minister of Dallas, to produce their interests, with oaths of verity thereon.

O. M. B. Clerk.

Sale of Lands in Fife.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of NASMITH, (formerly Middleside,) and LOCHMALONY, lying in the parish of Kilmany, and county of Fife, within three measured miles of Cupar, and about the same distance from the Ferry of Dundee. There is upon the premisses a good mansion-house and offices, all lately built, and in complete repair.—There is also an excellent pigeon-house and good garden, and there is a great quantity of very thriving planting on the property, which in a few years hence will be very valuable. The house, garden, pigeon-house, and orchard, are not let at present, but when a moderate rent is put thereon, the free rent of the whole will be above 200 l. Sterling; and at the end of the present lease of Lochmalony, which expires in about six years hence, there is an absolute certainty that a very considerable rise of rent will be got. The estate holds of the Crown, and gives a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

If the estate is not sold soon, the house, with the furniture therein, pigeon-house, garden, and orchard, will be let for six or twelve months.

The premisses will be shown by Alexander Jack at Nasmith Lodge; and any person wanting further information, may apply to James Walker, writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

Lands, Houses, and Tan Yard,

TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 5th day of December next, within the house of George Jarvy, vintner in Bathgate,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of SPRINGKELL, with the Houses and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Cambusnethan, and shire of Lanark, belonging to James Prentice, late tanner in Bathgate, and presently possessed by him and Robert Gray.—As also, all and whole these HOUSES, SHADES, and TANYARD, in the town of Bathgate, belonging to the said James Prentice and John Rule.

The progress of writs, which are clear, will be seen in the hands of William Wardrope, writer in Bathgate.

All those who are addebted to the saids James Prentice and John Rule, are desired to pay the sums they owe to John Fleming, at Bathgate-miln, trustee on their sequestrated estate, immediately, otherwise they will be prosecuted before the Court of Session therefor.

By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th November 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The HOUSE and SMITH'S SHOP, with the Yard adjoining thereto on the south side of the road leading by the back of the Canongate, possessed by Mr James Clark farrier at the Repository, on a tack current till Whitsunday 1795, at the yearly rent of - L. 13 0 0

Also, at the head of the Pleasance, the following SUBJECTS, paying the yearly feu-duties after mentioned, viz.

The Park called Eastfield, or Hunters Park,	L. 49	0	0
Robert Murray's tenement of land, -	3	11	6
Joseph Mack's ditto,	2	18	4
William Walker's ditto,	1	12	0
	57	1	10
	L. 70	1	10

N. B. For the encouragement of offerers, the feus will be set up at *twenty years* purchase, and the purchaser to have the benefit arising from the entries of the vassals.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; to whom any person intending to make a private bargain may apply.

Cotton-Mill for Sale in Renfrewshire.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 28th day of November current, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon, within the house of Claud Currie, vintner, head of the Gallowgate, Glasgow,

THE remaining years of a Lease, held under the Countess of Glasgow, of the DOVECOAT-HALL MILL, Sucken thereof, Kiln, Dwelling-houses, Barns, and other offices, with Yards, and the Mill-lands annexed to the premisses; situated in the parish of Neilston, and shire of Renfrew, as sometime possessed by James Dunlop,—for the space of thirty-eight years from Martinmas 1779, as to the arable land, and Whitsunday thereafter as to the houses, &c.—And also, a COTTON MILL erected on the above lands, consisting of three stories, with ten Spinning Frames, and capable of containing 2000 spindles, all in good order, together with a good Dwelling-house of two stories, having three apartments in each story, and an excellent Garden. The mill is well supplied with water, and has command of a supply from a large loch in the neighbourhood.

The Lands contain about 16 acres, and have a farm-house and offices in good order.

By the lease the tenants have liberty to build houses for carrying on Manufactures, and for accommodating the workmen, besides other privileges. The Cotton-mill, Dwelling-house adjoining, and Garden may be entered into immediately.

The lease and conditons of sale may be seen in the hands of John Wilson, jun. writer in Glasgow, to whom or to Mr Robert Tayfford, Manchester, or to Mr James Scott, at the Cotton-twist Ware-room, No. 43. King-street, Glasgow, application may be made for further particulars.

Mr James Wardrop, at the Cotton-mill, will show the premisses.

N. B. The premises may be sold by private bargain between and the day of the roup.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS,

IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

To be SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of February next, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THESE Parts of the ESTATE of HODDOM belonging to Charles Sharpe, Esquire, after mentioned, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The lands of DAMM, &c. lying in the parish of Dryfdale, and shire of Dumfries.

The lands of Damm rented at L. 52 10 0
Lands of Michaelfwalls rented at 52 10 0
Gross Rent, ——— L. 105 0 0
And the upset price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teinds, to which the Heritor has not right, is L. 2095 11 8 10-12ths

Being 24 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

These lands hold blench of the Crown, are pleasantly situated upon the water of Dryfe; and the lands of Damm lie likewise along the banks of the water of Annan.—They lie within six or seven miles of lime, in the near neighbourhood of marl, and being at present in an uninclosed state, are capable of great improvement. There are good and substantial Farm-houses on each farm. The lands of Damm are under lease for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitsunday 1783, and Michaelfwalls for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitsunday 1780.

LOT II. The Lands of CRAIGHOUSE and WHITELEES, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and shire of Dumfries, rented as under.

Craighouse, - - L. 30 0 0
Whitlees, - - 3 0 0
Gross Rent, ——— L. 33 0 0

And the upset price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teinds, to which the Heritor has not right, is L. 635 8 5 1-3d

Being 23 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

These lands hold blench of a subject superior for payment of a penny Scots.—The lands of Craighouse are under lease for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitsunday 1780, and Whitelees is under lease for 9 years, from Candlemas and Whitsunday 1780. When these tacks expire a considerable advance of rent may be expected. The lands are in the very neighbourhood of plenty of lime.

LOT III. The Lands called HYNDS CLUNZIE, lying in the parish of Terregles, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

These lands are possessed in cumulo with the other parts of the lands of Clunzie by one tenant, but they are proven to be worth upon a tack for 19 years, - L. 89 5 0
And the price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teind, is - - L. 554 11 10

Being 23 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feuduty of 2s. 2d. 8-12ths Sterling, and 1d. 4-12ths in augmentation of the rental. They lie in the neighbourhood of the town of Dumfries, are pleasantly situated, and capable of great improvement, and not under lease.

The titles, articles of roup, &c. may be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and for further information, application may be made to Joseph Norris, writer in Edinburgh.

SUPERIORITY.

WANTED to Purchase, the SUPERIORITY of Lands holding of the Crown in the county of Moray, to the extent of One Hundred Pounds Scots of valued rent.

Apply to Mr John Lefly, clerk to the signet.

Preservation of Game.

MR LESLY of Finnafie, being resolved to preserve the GAME upon his Estates in the counties of MORAY and ROSS, hopes no gentleman will shoot or hunt on them without his liberty. All poachers and others unqualified will be prosecute according to Law; and for that purpose Mr Lefly has directed the tenants of his estates, to demand from any person they find shooting or hunting thereon, not only a stamped license or certificate of their qualification to hunt or shoot, but also a written permission signed by Mr Lefly.

Sale of Lands in the County of Peebles.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM of CABERSTON, lying in the parish of Innerlethen, yielding of free yearly rent 166 l. Sterling, and valued in the cess-books of the county at 596 l. 10 s. 6 d.—Also the FARM of STEVENSTON, lying in the parish of Newlands, yielding of yearly rent 100 l. Sterling, and valued in the cess-books of the county at 289 l. 15 7 d.—Each of these Farms paid considerable Grassums when last let. The lease of Caberston expires at Whitsunday 1790, and the lease of Stevenston at Whitsunday 1788.

For further particulars, apply to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park-place, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a sale of both or either of these farms by private bargain—The grounds will be shown by the tenants of the respective farms.

LANDS,

In the Shires of Edinburgh and Selkirk.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 24th day of December 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BOWLAND, in the parish of Stow, and counties of Edinburgh and Selkirk.

This estate lies 27 miles south from Edinburgh, upon the great road leading to Carlisle, &c. It is agreeably situated upon the water of Gala, and within a few miles of several good market towns.

There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, with an excellent garden and orchard, a complete set of offices, and a well-stocked pigeon house. The parks around the house are extensive and well laid out, containing upwards of 270 acres, inclusive of about 71 acres of thriving planting, with which they are subdivided in good taste. A considerable part of the wood is full grown; the whole already fit for being thinned, and old enough for most country uses.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold qualifications, one in the shire of Edinburgh, and another in that of Selkirk.

For particulars, apply to Archibald Gibson, writer to the signet, who will show the rental, title-deeds, articles of roup, and a plan of the lands.

Thomas Watson at Corsile will show the grounds.

Lands, Superiorities, and Feu-Duties,

In the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh.

TO be peremptorily SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday 12th December 1787, and to begin precisely at 5 o'clock afternoon,

NEWTON.

The Lands and Barony of NEWTON, lying in the parish of Bedrule, and containing about 740 Scots acres.

This estate is situated upon the banks of the river Teviot, within a few miles of the market towns of Jedburgh, Kelso, and Hawick. The great road from Berwick to Carlisle runs through it. The soil is good, and capable of very great improvements; and there is lime-stone in the grounds and marl in the neighbourhood. The lands hold blench of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books of the county at 853 l. There are upon the property a great number of old trees of considerable value, some natural wood, several delightful situations for a mansion-house, and good quarries both in the grounds and in the neighbourhood.

NETHER CHATTO & EDDLESCLEUGH.

The Lands of NETHER CHATTO and EDDLESCLEUGH, lying in the parish of Hownam, which contain 970 Scots acres, or thereby; hold blench of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books of the county at 1144 l. 12 s.

RICCALTOWN & MIDDLEKNOWS.

The Lands of RICCALTOWN & MIDDLEKNOWS, lying in the parish of Oxnam, containing upwards of 1500 Scots acres; holding blench of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books of the county at 1091 l. 13 s. 4 d.

These Lands of Nether Chatto, Eddlescleugh, Riccaltown, and Middleknows, are all excellent sheep-farms, well-known to be superior in quality to most, and inferior to none in the south of Scotland.

HOISLAWHILL, FALSIDE, & PLACE GRADEN.

The Lands of HOISLAWHILL, FALSIDE, & PLACE GRADEN, lying in the parish of Lintoun—This estate lies within a few miles of Kelso, upon the west side of the great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle by Kelso; contains 800 acres Scots measure, or thereby; holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books of the county at 586 l. 13 s. 4 d. The soil is good and very improveable, and there is great plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LONGLEE & GILLIESTONGUES.

The Lands of LONGLEE and GILLIESTONGUES, lying in the parish of Jedburgh.—This farm holds feu of the family of Douglas; consists of about 400 acres Scots measure; is situated upon the Water of Jed, within two miles of Jedburgh; and the great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle, by Jedburgh, runs through it. The soil is very good, both for tillage and pasture; and there are upon it some fine old trees and thriving natural wood of considerable value.

LAVEROCKHALL & LANGSHOT.

The Farm of LAVEROCKHALL and LANGSHOT, lying in the parish and neighbourhood of Jedburgh, as presently possessed by Bailie Chisholm.

ACRES AT JEDBURGH.

These Acres, lying in the HYNDHOUEFSIELD, in the parish and very near the town of Jedburgh, on the south side of the Water of Jed, as possessed by James Veitch, George Wauch, William Scott, James Hay, John Rutherford, Mr Potts the Sheriff-clerk, James Alexander, and Bailie Chisholm.

N. B. The whole of the above Lands lie in the county of Roxburgh.—It is proposed to set up the Acres and Lands, in the neighbourhood of Jedburgh, in such Lots as purchasers may incline; and that the purchasers thereof shall hold the same blench of the family of Lothian.

GOUKSHILL.

The Farm of GOUKSHILL, lying in the parish of Cockpen and county of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by James Cochran and Thomas Brown, containing 103 Scots acres, or thereby. This farm is about seven miles south from Edinburgh, on the east side of the great road leading from Edinburgh to Carlisle. There are on the farm several good situations for a mansion-house; and there is plenty of lime and stone in the neighbourhood.

SUPERIORITY OF PENDREICH.

The Superiority of certain parts of the Lands of Pittendreich, or Pendreich, lying in the parish of Lasswade and county of Edinburgh, with the feu-duties payable furth thereof, amounting to 60 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling in money, 46 bolls of wheat, and 46 bolls of barley.

The conditions of sale, progress of writs, plans and measurements of the grounds, with the rentals and current leases, are to be seen in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet, to whom application may be made for further information—The present tenants and baron-officer will show the grounds.

SALE of a HOUSE and SHOP, &c.

In Nicolson's Street,

BANK STOCK, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 26th day of November, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

LOT I. The DWELLING-HOUSE in Nicolson's Street, lately belonging to and possessed by George Veitch wine-merchant, fronting Nicolson's Square, consisting of a Dining Room, Drawing Room, Four Bed Chambers, Kitchen, a large Cellar sitted up with catacombs, and sundry other conveniencies; with a part of the back ground, and the joint property of the pump-well behind the same; as also a large vaulted Cellar, with three apartments above, lately built by Mr Veitch, on part of the said back ground.

N. B. The purchaser's entry to the above subjects to commence immediately after the sale.

LOT II. A SHOP fronting Nicolson's Street, lying under said dwelling-house, as presently possessed by John Guthrie hardware merchant.

The above premisses are most commodiously sitted up, and very centrically situated for business. They will be set up either in lots as above, or together, as purchasers shall incline.

LOT III. SIX SHARES or Six Thousand Pounds Scots of the STOCK of the BANK of SCOTLAND.

LOT IV. A DECREET of ADJUDICATION, at the instance of the said George Veitch, against John Dickson attorney at law in Kingston, Jamaica, adjudging certain lands and houses in and about the village of Lasswade, in payment and security of the accumulated sum of 1274 l. 10 s. Sterling, dated 8th February 1786, with the whole grounds of debt and diligence. Also, another Decreet of Adjudication, at George Veitch's instance, against the said John Dickson, of a malt-barn and others, lying in the said village of Lasswade, obtained upon the above debt, dated 23d June 1786.

These are the first effectual adjudications affecting Dickson's subjects. They will be set up separately, if purchasers incline.

The progress of writs of the several subjects, and the grounds of debt, &c. of Lot IV. are to be seen in the hands of Harry Davidson writer to the signet, to whom, or to Mr Charles Solkrig accomptant in Edinburgh, intending offerers will please apply for further particulars.

Sale of Lands in Berwickshire.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THAT part of the LANDS and BARONY of HILTON, known by the name of HILTONHILL, with the teinds thereof, lying within the united parishes of Whitsom and Hilton, and county of Berwick. The lands measure nearly three hundred acres English, are naturally of an excellent quality, and now in high condition, almost the whole of the estate having been in grass for these many years. The premisses are completely inclosed, and advantageously situate upon the highway betwixt the market towns of Berwick and Kelso, and at a moderate distance both from coal and lime. They have pertaining to them a suitable and commodious Mansion-house, offices and farm steading, all modern and in thorough repair, and commanding an extensive prospect over a fertile country. The subject is in the natural possession of the proprietor, so that a purchaser may, if he incline, have immediate access to the whole.

The lands hold feu of a subject superior, under unexceptionable title-deeds.

For further particulars, apply to Mr George Logan of Edrom, or John Home, writer to the signet, South St David's Street.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th day of December 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of Gruinard, comprehending the lands of Gruinard property so called, the Lands of Drumchork, Teanafilin, Sand, Udrigill, Donniersland, and others, with the Salmon and other Fishings, Grazings, Shealings, and other pertinents thereof, lying in the barony of Lochbroom, parish of Gerloch, and shire of Ross, either altogether, or in the following two lots or parcels, in the exposer's option.

These lands are held of a subject superior for payment of 5 l. Sterling of feu-duty, are of great extent, lie all contiguous, are commodiously situated for fishing stations and otherwise, and have an extensive tract of sea coast, upon which and the adjacent grounds there are inexhaustible limestone quarries; and upon the shores, a considerable quantity of kelp hath, during these several years past, been manufactured. There are besides shelly sand and sea ware for manure to be had on these shores in the greatest abundance, and on the lands the most ample sufficiency of the finest peat for fuel. Some of the farms are well adapted for pasturing sheep—Deer and all other kinds of Highland game, as well as shell and other fish of every species, are to be had there in the greatest profusion. The whole lands are very improveable, and yield at present a nett well-paid rent of 301 l. 18 s. 8 d. Sterl. subject only to a liferent provision to the widow of the late proprietor, of 30 l. Sterling per ann.; for answering which, a capital sum, yielding an interest equivalent thereto, will be allowed to remain during her life in the purchaser's hands. In making up the rental, the customs and services are stated at the very lowest conversions, and, on the expiry of the current leases, a very great increase of rent may with certainty be expected.

If these lands are exposed in lots, the following division is proposed, viz.

LOT I.—To consist of the lands of Teanafilin, Aultbea, Badormie, Drumchork, Miln of Aultbea, half of the Salmon Fishings of Drumchork, Kelp rent of Teanafilin and Drumchork, half of Sand, the first and second Coast, the third Coast, Little Gruinard, and Bienchaisgan, together with the customs and services of the same, as per particulars in the rental, yielding of gross rent, L. 201 8 6
Proportion of public burdens, 9 18 7 5-12ths.

Nett rent, L. 191 9 10 7-12ths.

Teanafilin, upon which there is a good new slated mansion-house and garden, is situated upon Loch Ewe, opposite to the island of Lewis; is the fittest station for a post-office, and lies in the most commodious course for the packet. This is one of the most eligible situations which the Committee of Directors of the British Fishery went this year to survey; its safe anchorage for ships of the greatest burden, and its close vicinity to the great cod bank, independent of the herring fishery, which, in their season, is general on every part of the coasts of this estate, point out the great advantages of this particular spot.

And LOT II—Is to consist of the Lands of Udrigill, Leahad, half of Sand, Mellan, Achnagarvie, Shunavbar, and Druminivir, together with the customs and services of the same, as per particulars in the rental, yielding of gross rent, — — L. 116 3 4
Proportion of public burdens, 5 14 6 7-12ths.

Nett rent, L. 110 8 9 5-12ths.

The mansion-house and offices of Udrigill are slated, and are every way complete, and fit for the accommodation of any private gentleman's family. The entry to the mansion-house and Mains of Udrigill, and the whole other grounds in the proprietor's natural possession, may be at Whitsunday next, 1788, and to the Mains of Teanafilin at the same term, if both lots are separately sold.

The title deeds, rental, and articles of roup, will be shown by George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor John Mackenzie, Esq. at Udrigill, by Dingwall, or George Gun Monro, Esq. at Poyntzfield, by Forerose, any of whom hath power to conclude a private bargain; those intending to become purchasers, and their agents, who may be desirous of being informed of further particulars are requested to apply.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every *Monday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*—Price of a single Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* sent by Post.